

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

SURVEY OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
(Including Numbers in Armed Forces)

FEBRUARY, 1942.

NOTE: (1) As this memorandum contains secret data as to Defence forces and total manpower position, its circulation is limited to a small list of officers who have occasion to use it. Its contents must not be published in any way.

(2) The statistics herein are as at the end of February, 1942. Future issues will appear about eight weeks after the end of the month to which they relate.

1. Employment and Enlistments - The following table shows, as at the end of July, 1939, and of each month since July, 1941, the estimated number of persons employed in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and the net enlistments in the defence forces since the commencement of the war.

Australia - Persons Employed in Industry and the Defence Forces.

End of Month	Employed in Industry (excluding Rural and Household Domestic)			Net Enlistments in Defence Forces (a)			Total (excluding persons employed in rural industry and household domestic service)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1939 - July ..	1306.0	420.5	1726.5	-	-	-	1306.0	420.5	1726.5
1941 - July ..	1393.3	511.2	1904.5	321.1	0.2	321.3	1714.4	511.4	2225.8
August ..	1398.1	516.0	1914.1	338.4	0.3	338.7	1736.5	516.3	2252.8
September ..	1408.1	521.6	1929.7	344.2	1.9	346.1	1752.3	523.5	2275.8
October ..	1408.1	527.7	1935.8	359.0	2.9	361.9	1767.1	530.6	2297.7
November ..	1407.7	533.1	1940.8	378.5	3.6	382.1	1786.2	536.7	2322.9
December ..	1394.6	535.1	1929.7	436.6	4.3	440.9	1831.2	539.4	2370.6
1942 - January ..	1378.1	537.6	1915.7	481.6	5.8	487.4	1859.7	543.4	2403.1
February ..	1368.0	548.0	1916.0	513.3	7.0	520.3	1881.3	555.0	2436.3

(a) See Section 4 of this summary for fuller details of this figure.

The number of males employed in industry was increasing until September, 1941, when it steadied for two months, and subsequently, coincident with the heavy military call-ups, commenced to decline. Employment of females continues to increase.

The increase in the number of men in the defence forces was 192,000 during the seven months from July, 1941 to February, 1942. This figure is larger than the annual average amount of increase during the first two years of the period, i.e. from July, 1939 to July, 1941. Of the increase of 192,000 from July, 1941 to February, 1942, 135,000 was in the three months, December, 1941 and January and February, 1942.

The net result was that the addition to the total men employed in industry (other than rural) and men enlisted in the defence forces from July, 1939 to July, 1941 was 408,000, averaging 102,000 for each six months period. The subsequent seven months ended February, 1942 added another 167,000. An analysis of the sources of this additional man-power is made in the next section of this summary.

2. Summary of Man-power Statistics - Australia. The following table shows for February, 1942 the number of males and females enlisted in the Defence forces, those engaged as wage or salary earners in civil occupations other than rural and household domestic pursuits, and unemployed wage and salary earners. Comparison of the changes in each of these groups from pre-war conditions (July, 1939) and from July, 1941 is also made.

/Australia

Australia - Summary of Man-power Statistics as at February, 1942.

	February, 1942			Increase July 1939 to February, 1942			Increase July 1941 to February, 1942		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
(i) Defence Forces - Gross Enlistments less discharges since commencement of war ..	513.3	7.0	520.3	513.3	7.0	520.3	192.2	6.8	199.0
(ii) Wage and Salary Earners employed, other than rural and household domestic workers:									
Munitions, Shipbuilding, Aircraft	68.8	16.7	85.5	58.2	15.6	73.8	17.4	8.0	25.4
Other Factories	484.8	182.3	667.1	58.2	35.2	93.4	-10.9	8.3	- 2.6
Other	814.4	349.0	1163.4	-54.4	76.7	22.3	-31.8	20.5	-11.3
Total:	1368.0	548.0	1916.0	62.0	127.5	189.5	-25.3	36.8	11.5
(iii) Unemployed through sickness, accident, unfitness, and lack of work	59.3	18.9	78.2	-204.7	-15.1	-219.8	-29.7	-0.9	-30.6
Total Defence Forces, Employees, and Unemployed:	1940.6	573.9	2514.5	370.6	119.4	490.0	137.2	42.7	179.9
(iv) Normal Increase in Wage and Salary Earners:	-	-	-	57.6	27.0	84.6	13.1	6.5	19.6
(v) Persons drawn from "not gainfully occupied" groups, employers, and self-employed, and rural and private domestic wage earners ..	-	-	-	313.0	92.4	405.4	124.1	36.2	160.3

Notes to above table:

- (i) Defence forces include enlistments since the commencement of war only. Fuller details are given in Section 4 of this summary. Members of the permanent forces are included in "other" wage and salary earners employed - item (ii) of above table.
- (iii) Unemployed wage and salary earners include all those not in employment on account of sickness, accident, unfitness, and lack of work. Sickness and accidents are responsible for about 45,000 of the above being not employed.
- (iv) Normal increase in wage and salary earners is the estimated increase in the number of available wage and salary earners which would have been expected had the trends of recent pre-war years been continued. Interstate migration which actually occurred between July 1939 and February 1942 has however been taken into account as far as possible.
- (v) "Not gainfully occupied" groups include independents, retired persons, women previously not gainfully occupied, children who commence wage earning earlier than they would in normal times, and persons who delay their retirement from wage-earning occupation.

It will be seen that since July, 1939, 520,300 persons have been absorbed into the defence forces while 189,500 have been absorbed into industries other than rural and private domestic service. This total of 709,800 has been drawn from (a) unemployed wage and salary earners, the decrease of whom has contributed 219,800 persons, (b) normal increase of wage and salary earners amounting to 84,600 persons, and (c) persons not gainfully occupied, (including retired persons who have become wage earners and wage earners who have delayed retirement), employers and self-employed persons who have become salary and wage earners, and rural and private domestic wage-earners who have entered the forces or transferred to other industry. This latter group has contributed 405,400 persons; but what proportion came from each of the sections embraced in the group it is not possible to say from data at present available. The table on page 2 indicates that approximately 93,000 of them were females.

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The next table summarises the salient features of the foregoing analysis for males and females separately in three periods (a) July 1939 to July 1941 - the first period of war (b) July 1941 to November 1941, and (c) November 1941 to February 1942 - the period since war commenced in the Pacific.

	Total for each Period			Average per Month		
	July 1939 to July 1941 (24 Mths)	July 1941 to November 1941 (4 Mths)	November 1941 to February 1942 (3 Mths)	July 1939 to July 1941 (24 Mths)	July 1941 to November 1941 (4 Mths)	November 1941 to February 1942 (3 Mths)
MALES (THOUSANDS)						
Increase in Defence Forces	321.1	57.4	134.8	13.4	14.3	44.9
Increase in employment in industry (other than rural)	87.3	14.4	-39.7	3.6	3.6	-13.2
<u>Total Increase in Forces and Industry:</u>	408.4	71.8	95.1	17.0	17.9	31.7
The source of this increase was:-						
(a) Decrease in unemployed	175.0	15.1	14.6	7.3	3.8	4.9
(b) Normal increase wage and salary earners ..	44.5	7.4	5.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
(c) Persons drawn from other groups * ..	188.9	49.3	74.8	7.9	12.3	24.9
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)						
Total Increase in Defence Forces and Industry (other than rural and household domestic ..	90.9	25.3	18.3	3.8	6.3	6.1
The source of this increase was:-						
(a) Decrease in unemployed	14.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1
(b) Normal increase in wage and salary earners ..	20.5	3.4	3.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
(c) Persons drawn from other groups * ..	56.2	21.4	14.8	2.3	5.3	4.9

* As defined in (v) in table on preceding page.

The increase of 709,800 persons in defence forces and industry and trade since July, 1939, consisted of 499,300 persons up to July, 1941, and 210,500 since that date. The increase averaged 20,800 monthly for the first 24 months, and has risen to an average of 37,800 during the last 3 months. Normal increase has supplied about 2,700 each month; but while unemployed supplied on an average nearly 8,000 each month during the first 24 months, this source is now drying up, and the last 3 months have yielded only an average of 5,000 from absorption of unemployed. The influx of persons from rural and domestic occupations, employed and self-employed persons, and unoccupied persons is increasing and the monthly influx from this source of 10,200 during the first 24 months has now increased to a monthly average of nearly 30,000 since November, 1941. The large increase of 134,800 men in the forces since November, 1941 has been met by a decline of 39,700 in industrial employment, and an influx of 74,800 men from rural industries, employers and self-employed men and delayed retirements, in addition to a decline in unemployed and the normal increase in persons available.

3. Summary of Man-power Statistics - States. The chief items in the table on page 2 are shown separately for States in the next table.

/States

States - Summary of Man-power Statistics as at end of February, 1942.

State	February 1942			Increase July 1939 to February 1942			Increase July 1941 to February 1942		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
(i) Defence Forces (Gross Enlistments less Discharges) (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a) ..	190.8	2.2	193.0	190.8	2.2	193.0	77.8	2.1	79.9
Victoria ..	141.2	2.2	143.4	141.2	2.2	143.4	50.4	2.1	52.5
Queensland ..	70.1	1.0	71.1	70.1	1.0	71.1	26.5	1.0	27.5
South Australia ..	40.0	0.7	40.7	40.0	0.7	40.7	13.7	0.7	14.4
Western Australia ..	53.9	0.7	54.6	53.9	0.7	54.6	18.3	0.7	19.0
Tasmania ..	16.8	0.3	17.1	16.8	0.3	17.1	5.3	0.3	5.6
Australia (b):	513.3	7.0	520.3	513.3	7.0	520.3	192.2	6.8	199.0
(ii) Wage and Salary Earners Employed, other than Rural and Household Domestic Workers (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a) ..	568.5	220.7	789.2	29.0	59.0	88.0	- 0.6	12.7	12.1
Victoria ..	391.4	180.8	572.2	28.8	42.3	71.1	-15.4	11.0	- 4.4
Queensland ..	161.1	57.1	218.2	-12.2	6.0	- 6.2	- 6.6	3.1	- 3.5
South Australia ..	124.9	46.2	171.1	17.6	13.9	31.5	2.1	7.2	9.3
Western Australia ..	79.2	28.7	107.9	- 4.7	3.4	- 1.3	- 4.6	2.2	- 2.4
Tasmania ..	39.5	14.2	53.7	1.8	2.7	4.5	- 0.3	0.6	0.3
Australia (b):	1368.0	548.0	1916.0	62.0	127.5	189.5	-25.3	36.8	11.5
(iii) Unemployed (including Sickness, Accident etc.) (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a) ..	17.4	6.4	23.8	-95.0	- 5.2	-100.2	-19.6	- 0.6	-20.2
Victoria ..	9.8	4.9	14.7	-53.8	- 4.6	- 58.4	- 4.2	- 0.1	- 4.3
Queensland ..	24.6	4.9	29.5	-14.7	- 2.2	- 16.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
South Australia ..	2.9	1.4	4.3	-17.9	- 1.8	- 19.7	- 2.1	- 0.1	- 2.2
Western Australia ..	3.6	0.9	4.5	-17.2	- 1.0	- 18.2	- 3.4	- 0.1	- 3.5
Tasmania ..	1.0	0.4	1.4	- 6.1	- 0.3	- 6.4	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.6
Australia (b):	59.3	18.9	78.2	-204.7	-15.1	-219.8	-29.7	- 0.9	-30.6
(iv) Persons drawn from Not Occupied Groups, Employers, Self-employed, and Rural and Private Domestic Wage Earners (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a) ..	..	..	..	101.9	44.8	146.7	51.3	11.6	62.9
Victoria ..	..	..	..	93.1	31.7	124.8	26.3	11.3	37.6
Queensland ..	..	..	..	37.4	1.4	38.8	19.4	3.6	23.0
South Australia ..	..	..	..	36.0	9.7	45.7	10.7	5.8	16.5
Western Australia ..	..	..	..	32.7	2.5	35.2	11.8	3.3	15.1
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	11.6	2.2	13.8	4.3	0.7	5.0
Australia (b):	..	..	..	313.0	92.4	405.4	124.1	36.2	160.3

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

The last part of the foregoing table gives some indication of the extent to which available man- and woman-power has been drawn upon in the various States. Per 1,000 male or female population, the numbers of persons who entered the defence forces or industry from not gainfully occupied groups, employers, and self-employed, and rural and private domestic wage-earners are estimated as follows:-

/Per 1,000

Per 1,000 Population at 30th June, 1939.

State	July 1939 to February 1942		July 1941 to February 1942	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
New South Wales ..	73.3	32.7	36.9	8.5
Victoria ..	100.2	33.3	28.3	11.9
Queensland ..	70.3	2.9	36.5	7.4
South Australia ..	120.8	32.6	35.9	19.5
Western Australia ..	133.6	11.3	48.2	15.0
Tasmania ..	96.3	18.9	35.7	6.0
<u>Australia:</u>	89.0	26.8	35.3	10.5

The diversion of men is seen to have gone farthest in Western Australia and South Australia, followed at a somewhat lower level by Victoria and Tasmania. The high South Australian figure is due principally to development of munition works, while that for Western Australia is due to relatively very high enlistments in the fighting services. Victoria owes its high figure chiefly to munition development, while Tasmania's is due to industrial development. In the period since July last (see second part of the above statement) the rates of diversion were more uniform as between States, but Western Australia remained in the lead. Victoria fell to a relatively low position, which probably reflects the greater difficulty being experienced in that State of obtaining more men for industries and the forces.

Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia appear to have drawn most heavily on female labour. Queensland and Western Australia, where little factory development has taken place, had done little to employ extra women until recent months. The position of these two States however is seen to be more in line with that of the other States during the last five months.

4. Defence Forces. The numbers of persons enlisted in the defence forces since the commencement of war are summarised from official records in the following statement. The gross enlistments are shown in the first column, while the column headed net enlistments represents the net number taken into defence forces and not discharged. It includes deaths, missing, and prisoners of war. This total is the significant figure for manpower purposes, and has been used in the preceding tables. It shows the net extent to which the defence forces have depleted the numbers of men and women available for civil occupation. Actually it may be a little understated, as some of the persons included as discharges are probably incapacitated, and not fit to resume civil occupations.

TOTAL DEFENCE FORCES - AUSTRALIA
Enlisted from commencement of War to 28th February, 1942.
 (Full time continuous duty)

Services	Gross Enlistments	Net Enlistments
<u>MALES</u>		
Military - A.I.F. ..	220,681	192,276
Garrison ..	27,240	21,483
Militia ..	237,067	218,247
V.D.C. ..	1,956	1,942
Air - R.A.A.F. ..	69,546	63,531
Naval - R.A.N. ..	17,454	15,488
R.A.N.A.S. ..	312	312
<u>TOTAL MALES:</u>	574,256	513,279
<u>FEMALES</u>		
Military - Nurses, A.I.F. ..	1,229	1,110
Nurses, Militia ..	1,222	844
V.A.D. - A.I.F. ..	471	471
V.A.D. - Militia ..	619	480
A.W.A.S. ..	773	773
Air - W.A.A.A.F. ..	3,340	3,290
Naval - W.R.A.N.S. ..	58	58
<u>TOTAL FEMALES:</u>	7,712	7,026

/The total

The total numbers enlisted in all services from each State were as follows:-

NET ENLISTMENTS TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1942.

State	Males		Females	
	Number	per 1,000 male population at 30.6.39	Number	per 1,000 female population at 30.6.39
New South Wales (a)	190,818	137.2	2,173	1.59
Victoria ..	141,242	152.0	2,178	2.29
Queensland ..	70,145	131.9	991	2.04
South Australia ..	40,004	134.3	690	2.32
Western Australia ..	53,902	220.2	735	3.33
Tasmania ..	16,835	139.8	259	2.23
<u>AUSTRALIA (b):</u>	<u>513,279</u>	<u>145.9</u>	<u>7,026</u>	<u>2.04</u>

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Note: Small differences between the rates per 1,000 population for the various States should not be regarded as significant, as the Military districts do not in all cases exactly coincide with State boundaries. For example, a portion of New South Wales is included with the 3rd Military District (Victoria). The outstanding feature of the rates for males is the relatively very high figure for Western Australia.

S. R. CARVER
Acting Commonwealth Statistician.

CANBERRA, A.C.T.

8th May, 1942.